

# MIDDLETOWN DAILY ARGUS.

VOL. XIX. No. 5,599. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1894.

30 CENTS PER MONTH. PRICE 2 CENTS.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Congress of the United States:

The assemblage within the nation's legislative halls of those charged with the duty of making laws for a generous and free people impressively suggests the exacting obligation and inexorable responsibility involved in their task. At the threshold of such labor now to be undertaken by the congress of the United States and in the discharge of an executive duty enjoined by the constitution I submit this communication, containing a brief statement of the condition of our national affairs and recommending such legislation as seems to me necessary and expedient.

The history of our recent dealings with other nations, and our peaceful relations with them at this time, additionally demonstrate the advantage of consistently adhering to a firm but just foreign policy, free from envious or ambitious national designs and characterized by entire honesty and sincerity.

A gratifying recognition of the uniform impartiality of this country toward all foreign states was manifested by the coincident request of the Chinese and Japanese governments that the agents of the United States should, within proper limits, afford protection to the subjects of the other during the suspension of diplomatic relations due to a state of war. This delicate office was accepted, and a misapprehension which gave rise to the belief that in affording this kindly unofficial protection our agents would exercise the same authority which the withdrawn agents of the belligerents had exercised, was promptly corrected. Although the war between China and Japan endangers no policy of the United States, it deserves our gravest consideration by reason of its disturbance of our growing commercial interests in the two countries and the increased dangers which may result to our citizens domiciled or sojourning in the interior of China.

Acting under a stipulation in our treaty with Korea (the first concluded with a western power), I felt constrained at the beginning of the controversy to tender our good offices to induce an amicable arrangement of the initial difficulty growing out of the Japanese demands for administrative reforms in Korea, but the unhappy precipitation of actual hostilities defeated this kindly purpose.

Deploring the destructive war between the two most powerful of the eastern nations and anxious that our commercial interests in these countries may be preserved, and that the safety of our citizens there shall not be jeopardized, I would not hesitate to heed any intimation that our friendly aid for the honorable termination of hostilities would be acceptable to both belligerents.

### The Sugar Differential.

The German government has protested against that provision of the customs tariff act which imposes a discriminating duty of one-tenth of 1 cent a pound on sugar coming from countries paying an export bounty thereon, claiming that the extraction of such duty is in contravention of articles 5 and 9 of the treaty of 1828 with Prussia.

In the interests of the commerce of both countries and to avoid even the accusation of treaty violation I recommend the repeal of so much of the statute as imposes that duty, and I invite attention to the report of the secretary of state containing a discussion of the questions raised by the German protest.

Early in the present year an agreement was reached with Great Britain concerning instructions to be given to the naval commanders of the two governments in Bering sea and the contiguous north Pacific ocean for their guidance in the execution of the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration and the enforcement of the regulations therein prescribed for the protection of seal life in the waters mentioned. An understanding has also been reached for the payment by the United States of \$42,000 in full satisfaction of all claims which may be made by Great Britain for damages growing out of the controversy as to fur seals in Bering sea or the seizure of British vessels engaged in taking seal in those waters.

Since communicating the voluminous correspondence in regard to Hawaii and the action taken by the senate and house of representatives on certain questions submitted to the judgment and wider discretion of congress the organization of a government in place of the provisional arrangement which followed the deposition of the queen has been announced, with evidence of its effective operation. The recognition usual in such cases has been accorded the new government.

Apart from the war in which the island empire is engaged Japan attracts increasing attention in this country by her evident desire to cultivate more liberal intercourse with us and to seek our kindly aid in furtherance of her laudable desire for complete autonomy in her domestic affairs and full equality in the family of nations. The Japanese empire of today is no longer the Japan of the past, and our relations with this progressive nation should not be less broad and liberal than those with other powers.

### The Mosquito Incident.

Prominent among the questions of the year was the Bluefield incident, in what is known as the Mosquito Indian strip, bordering on the Atlantic ocean and within the jurisdiction of Nicaragua. By the treaty of 1860 between Great Britain and Nicaragua the former government expressly recognized the sovereignty of the latter over the strip, and a limited form of self-government was guaranteed to the Mosquito Indians, to be exercised according to their customs, for themselves and other dwellers within its limits. The so-called native government, which grew to be largely made up of aliens, for many years disputed the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the strip and claimed the right to maintain therein a practically independent municipal government.

Early in the past year efforts of Nicaragua to maintain sovereignty over the Mosquito territory led to serious disturbances, culminating in the suppression of the native government and the attempted substitution of an impracticable composite administration, in which Nicaraguans and alien residents were to participate. Failure was followed by an insurrection which for a time subverted Nicaraguan rule, expelling her officers and restoring the old

organization. This in turn gave place to the existing local government established and upheld by Nicaragua.

Although the alien interests arrayed against Nicaragua in these transactions have been largely American and the commerce of that region for some time has been and still is chiefly controlled by our citizens, we cannot for that reason challenge the rightful sovereignty of Nicaragua over this important part of her domain.

For some months past, and during part of the time two of our naval ships have been stationed at Bluefields for the protection of all legitimate interests of our citizens. In September last the government at Managua expected from its territory 12 or more foreigners, including two Americans, for alleged participation in the seditions or revolutionary movements against the republic at Bluefields already mentioned, but through the earnest remonstrance of this government the two Americans have been permitted to return to the peaceful management of their business. Our naval commanders at the scene of these disturbances, by their constant exhibition of fitness and good judgment, contributed largely to the prevention of more serious consequences and to the restoration of quiet and order. I regret that in the midst of these occurrences there happened a most grave and irritating failure of Nicaraguan justice. An American citizen named Wilson, residing at Rama, in the Mosquito territory, was murdered by one Arguello, the acting governor of the town. After some delay the murderer was arrested, but so insecurely confined or guarded that he escaped, and notwithstanding our repeated demands it is claimed that his recapture has been impossible by reason of his flight beyond Nicaraguan jurisdiction.

The government of Salvador having been overthrown by an abrupt popular outbreak, certain of its military and civil officers, while hotly pursued by infuriated insurgents, sought refuge on board the United States warship Bennington, then lying in a Salvadoran port. Although the practice of asylum is not favored by this government, yet in view of the imminent peril which threatened the fugitives, and solely from considerations of humanity, they were afforded shelter by our naval commander, and when afterward demanded under our treaty of extradition with Salvador for trial on charges of murder, arson and robbery I directed that such of them as had not voluntarily left the ship be conveyed to one of our nearest ports where a hearing could be had before a judicial officer in compliance with the terms of the treaty. On their arrival at San Francisco such a proceeding was promptly instituted before the United States district judge, who held that the acts constituting the alleged offenses were political and discharged all the accused except one Cienfuegos, who was held for an attempt to murder. Thereupon I was constrained to direct his release, for the reason that an attempt to murder was not one of the crimes charged against him and upon which his surrender to the Salvadoran authorities had been demanded.

### The Mora Claim.

The Mora case referred to in my last annual message remains unsettled. From the diplomatic correspondence on this subject, which has been laid before the senate, it will be seen that this government has offered to conclude a convention with Spain for disposal by arbitration of outstanding claims between the two countries, except the Mora claim, which, having been long ago adjusted, now only awaits payment as stipulated, and of course it could not be included in the proposed convention. It was hoped that this offer would remove parliamentary obstacles encountered by the Spanish government in providing payment of the Mora indemnity. I regret to say that no definite reply to this offer has yet been made, and all efforts to secure payment of this settled claim have been unavailing.

In my last annual message I referred briefly to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in Sapoia under the operation of the Berlin treaty as signally illustrating the impolicy of entangling alliances with foreign powers, and on May 9, 1894, in response to a resolution of the senate, I sent a special message and documents to that body on the same subject, which emphasized my previously expressed opinions. Later occurrences, the correspondence in regard to which will be laid before congress, further demonstrate that the government which was devised by the three powers and forced upon the Samoans against their inveterate hostility can be maintained only by the continued presence of foreign military force and at no small sacrifice of life and treasure.

The suppression of the Matafa insurrection by the powers and the subsequent banishment of the leader and 11 other chiefs, as recited in my last message, did not bring lasting peace to the islands. Formidable uprisings continued, and finally a rebellion broke out in the capital island, Upolu, headed in Aana, the western district, by the younger Tamasese, and in Atua, the eastern district, by other leaders. The insurgents ravaged the country and fought the government's troops up to the very doors of Apia. The king again appealed to the powers for help, and the combined British and German naval forces reduced the Atuan to apparent subjection, not however, without considerable loss to the natives. A few days later Tamasese and his adherents, fearing the ships and the marines, professed submission.

The present government has utterly failed to correct, if indeed it has not aggravated, the very evils it was intended to prevent. It has not stimulated our commerce with the islands. Our participation in its establishment against the wishes of the natives was in plain defiance of the conservative teachings and warnings of the wise and patriotic men who laid the foundations of our free institutions, and I invite an expression of the judgment of congress on the propriety of steps being taken by this government looking to the withdrawal from its engagements with the other powers on some reasonable terms not prejudicial to any of our existing rights.

### Treasury Receipt.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources of revenue during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to \$372,802,498.39, and expenditures to \$442,605,768.87, leaving a deficit of \$69,800.58. There was a decrease of \$15,

\$52,674.66 in the ordinary expenses of the government, as compared with the fiscal year 1893.

There was collected from customs \$131,818,350.62 and from internal revenue \$147,198,449.70. The balance of the income for the year, amounting to \$92,815.517.97, was derived from the sales of lands and other sources.

The value of our total dutiable imports amounted to \$275,129,086, being \$146,657,625 less during the preceding year, and the importations free of duty amounted to \$379,745,536, being \$64,748,675 less than during the preceding year. The receipts from customs were \$73,536,496.11 less, and from internal revenue \$13,836,539.97 less than in 1893.

The total tax collected from distilled spirits was \$55,250,250.25; on manufactured tobacco, \$28,617,808.62; and on fermented liquors, \$31,414,788.04.

Our exports of merchandise, domestic and foreign, amounted during the year to \$892,130,572, being an increase over the preceding year of \$44,495,378.

The total amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was \$76,898,061, as against \$105,640,444 during the fiscal year 1893. The amount imported was \$24,427,119.15, as against \$21,174,381 during the previous year.

The imports of silver were \$13,236,552, and the exports were \$50,451,265.

It is estimated that upon the basis of the present revenue laws the receipts of the government during the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, will be \$241,427,748.44, and its expenditures \$144,427,748.44, resulting in a deficit of \$20,000,000.

On the first day of November, 1894, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country was \$2,210,773,888, as against \$2,204,651,000 on the first day of November, 1893, and the money of all kinds in circulation, or not included in the treasury holdings, was \$1,672,093,422, or \$24.27 per capita, upon an estimated population of 14,887,000. At the same date there was held in the treasury gold bullion amounting to \$4,615,177.55, and silver bullion which was purchased at a cost of \$127,779,988. The purchase of silver bullion under the act of July 14, 1890, ceased on the first day of November, 1893, and up to that time there had been purchased during the fiscal year 11,917,658 fine ounces at a cost of \$8,715,521.29, an average cost of \$0.7318 per fine ounce. The total amount of silver purchased from the time that law took effect until the repeal of its purchasing clause, on the date last mentioned, was 169,674,652.53 fine ounces, which cost \$155,931,002.23, the average price per fine ounce being \$0.9224.

The total amount of standard silver dollars coined at the mints of the United States since the passage of the act of Feb. 25, 1873, is \$421,776,408, of which \$75,169,739 were coined under the provisions of that act, \$38,351.14 under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, and \$67,078,472 under the provisions for the coining of trade dollar bullion.

### The Army.

From the report of the secretary of war it appears that the strength of the army on Sept. 30, 1894, was 2,125 officers and 57,765 enlisted men. Although this is apparently a very slight decrease compared with the previous year, the actual effective force has been increased to the equivalent of nearly two regiments through the reorganization of the system of recruiting, and the consequent release to regimental duty of the large force of men hitherto serving at the recruiting depots. The abolition of these depots, it is predicted, will furthermore effect an annual reduction approximating \$250,000 in the direct expenditures, besides promoting generally the health, morals and discipline of the troops.

The Turkish commander sent twelve soldiers into Dalvorig in order to learn what had occurred. The Armenians, filled with indignation at the atrocities committed by the Turks at Vartemis, attacked this detachment of Turkish soldiers and put them all to death. The Turkish commander determined upon avenging this in the most bloody manner possible. The guns kept up a continuous fire upon Dalvorig until practically not one stone was left standing upon another.

Selo, the bey of Ilitzoum, a Kurd, with a detachment of Kurdish cavalry, went with the Turkish soldiers to the village of Sos and forcibly took the Armenian priest from his church after dismally desecrating the sacred vessels and the priest's hands. They then bound him on a donkey, which they drove a distance of a few yards. The soldiers then fired at the priest and killed him and the beast he was bound to. In the same village the Turkish soldiers entered an Armenian house and violated a woman and her daughter, the latter being 14 years old. From this village Selo forcibly took eight Armenian girls and sent them to his harem at Ilitzoum.

Further atrocities were committed by the Turks at the village of Kelichuzen. Before dawn this place was surrounded by soldiers, and while the inhabitants were still asleep it was set on fire. The brutal soldiers entered the residence of a man named Arakel, who was asleep with his wife, and tortured them both in a terrible manner with red hot irons.

At Kelichuzen the soldiers killed the Armenian priest, Margosy, who, with twenty other inmates of a house, was burned to death, the soldiers preventing anybody from escaping from the burning dwelling. The chief of the village of Chegug was captured by the soldiers and bound to his two daughters. All three were scalded to death with boiling water.

A detachment of twenty-five regulars of the Turkish cavalry, after committing inexpressible horrors at the village of Sebaghank, went to the village school and ravished the girls found there. The cavalrymen then devastated the building.

Ibo Bey, a notorious Kurd brigand of the village of Biliro, and a colonel in the regular army, went with a detachment of Turkish troops to the Armenian village of Babilou, drove out the men, collected all the female children of Babilou together, about 200 in all, and after ravishing them they killed them with guns and swords.

The number of villages devastated in this manner is said to be over thirty-two.

## HORRORS OF ARMENIA.

Refugees from the Stricken Villages Arrive at Athens.

### FIRST REPORTS FULLY CONFIRMED.

Men Who Were Eye Witnesses of the Monstrous Atrocities Committed by Turkish Soldiers Relate Their Terrible Experiences to a Newspaper Man.

ATHENS, Greece, Dec. 4.—The Associated Press representative yesterday met twenty Armenian refugees who arrived here from Armenia, after a journey full of hardships and suffering, and through an interpreter questioned the unfortunate refugees concerning the terrible events which occurred in Armenia and of which they had in a number of cases been eye witnesses. With every mark of horror and indignation the Armenians told the interpreter of the scenes they had witnessed. Several Armenian women made their escape from the villages with the party which has arrived here, but when near Erzeroum they died from the effects of sabre wounds inflicted upon them before their escape.

For about eighteen months, the refugees say, the province of Sassoun has been surrounded by Turkish troops, and nobody has been allowed to enter it or to leave. About four months ago the Turkish authorities learned that the inhabitants of Vartemis, a village outside the frontier of Sassoun, were sending for the necessities of life to the village of Dalvorig. Such communication between the two villages being prohibited, the Turks massacred nearly all the inhabitants of Vartemis.

One of the refugees, a man named Khadzik, states that his uncle and aunt were among the killed, the latter being violated previous to being put to death. An Armenian priest named Kevork was killed for refusing to celebrate Turkish rites in his church at Vartemis. The village contained 32 Armenian houses before the Turks attacked it, but when the fugitives left only twenty-five houses remained standing.

The Turkish commander sent twelve soldiers into Dalvorig in order to learn what had occurred. The Armenians, filled with indignation at the atrocities committed by the Turks at Vartemis, attacked this detachment of Turkish soldiers and put them all to death. The Turkish commander determined upon avenging this in the most bloody manner possible. The guns kept up a continuous fire upon Dalvorig until practically not one stone was left standing upon another.

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### Millionaire Walters' Will.

TOWSON, Md., Dec. 4.—The will of the late William Walters was filed here late yesterday afternoon. The principal point in the will is the disposal of the art gallery and its contents. The gallery and works of art are left to his son and daughter, Harry W. Walters and Mrs. Jennie Delano, with the request that it be kept intact, and that the interest of one be sold to the other. The estate is valued at all the way from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000. With the exception of several small bequests to relatives, and \$10,000 to the Maryland Institute of Instruction, the estate is left to be divided between the son and daughter.

### How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward: for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Prop., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believed him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm. The wisdom of providing carriages and emplacements for their mount cannot be too strongly urged.

WEAT & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

### IN SENATE AND HOUSE.

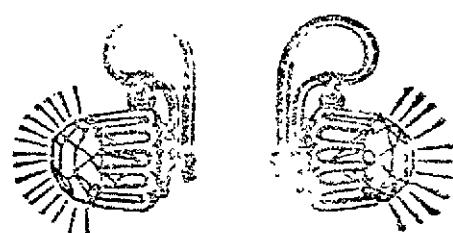
An Income Tax Repealer Introduced in the Lower House.

**Hungry Leather.**

The natural food of leather is oil. Hard and stiff leather is soft in a minute with

**Vacuum  
Leather Oil.**

25c. worth a fair trial—and your money back. If you want it—a swab with each can. For pamphlet, free—"How to TAN COW LEATHER," send to VACUUM OIL CO., Rochester, N.Y.



D. C. DUGENBERRY & SON.

For the Holiday Season.

1898-1899.

We show a complete stock in

Diamonds, Watches, Sterling Silverware, Clocks, Jewelry, Opera Glasses, Cut Glass,

CANES, UMBRELLAS,

Fulton-books, Art Goods, etc. We have a large stock of DIAMONDS that we sell 15 per cent less than present market value. Call and see what we have to offer. Repairs promptly and neatly done.

**D. C. DUSENBERRY & SON,**  
14 NORTH ST., — MIDDLETON.

**Florentine Statuary!**

The identical pair that took first prize at the World's Fair and many others, now on sale. These

**Beautiful Works of Art**  
make the finest Christmas Presents. Every one invited to call and see them. Prices are extremely low.

**CAST YOUR EYE**  
at our window display, and you will see something that will astonish you.

**C.J.GIERING,**  
7 NORTH ST. — MIDDLETON.

**B. F. GORDON,**

Practical Watchmaker, Jeweler and Engraver, 55 North St., Opp. Press Office

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**Set and Unset Diamonds,**  
WATCHES, JEWELRY AND

**Artistic Cut Glass.**

Fine Watch and Jewelry repairing. Letter and Monogram Engraving in the latest style of the art.

**B. F. GORDON.**

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Two cottages, of six rooms each, with city water, \$10 per month.

Whole house, of six rooms, with barn on same premises, \$12 per month.

Four rooms, first floor, half a block from trolley line, \$6 per month.

Three rooms, 2d floor, 196 East Main street, \$7 per month.

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Real Estate and Insurance, in Past Main street, Middletown, N.Y.

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**ALSO**

Farm of 48 acres, two and one half miles from Middletown very cheap.

**E. E. CONKLING,**  
SUCCESOR TO DOLSON & COTKLING.

**LAPSSES OF IDENTITY.****PEOPLE WHO STRANGELY DISAPPEAR FOR LONG PERIODS.**

When They Reappear to Their Friends, "They Have No Memory of Their Wanderings—Cases of a Tinsmith and a Lawyer Related by Dr. Osborne.

A paper entitled "People Who Drop Out of Sight," by Dr. A. E. Osborne, superintendent of a home for children at Eden Ellen, Cal., was read at a recent meeting of the Medico-Legal society at the Academy of Medicine, New York. After speaking of mysterious disappearances in general and the usual inability to account for them the paper gave several instances which the author says happened to persons and under circumstances well known to him.

The first case was that of a man of ruddie age, "in rugged health and free from any inherited neuropathic taint." He was a plumber by trade and lived in a town near Philadelphia. He was poor and was neither overworked nor the victim of business troubles. His family life was harmonious, and he had no bad habits. The Sunday on which he disappeared he had been in the house all day, reading and playing with his children. About 4 o'clock he got up from the lounge on which he lay, changed his house jacket for an ordinary business coat and told his wife he was going out for a short walk. He stepped into the street and suddenly disappeared, as if he had vanished into air.

Although a conspicuous figure in the town, and although the streets were crowded, he was seen by nobody. His absence continuing, the next day an exhaustive search was made for him. But nothing could be learned. There was absolutely no trace of him, either in the town or in the surrounding country. In due course the business was disposed of and the family moved to Chicago, giving up all hope of finding a clew to the man's disappearance.

One day two years later a number of men were working at their trade in a tinshop in one of the far southern states. Suddenly one of them dropped his work and clasped his hands to his head.

"My God!" he cried, looking about dazedly, "where am I? How did I get here? This isn't my shop! Where am I? What does it mean?"

His companions were at first disposed to laugh, but when they saw the man's changed expression, the beads of sweat on his brow and his nervous twitches they knew he was not drunk, but under the influence of some great emotion. They spoke to him, but he insisted that the name they called him by was not his. At last he made his way to the boss of the shop and tried to explain about his family and his business in the north. The boss was incredulous. He knew the man as a wandering tinsmith who had drifted into the town seeking work at his trade and whom he had employed. He had proved to be a trustworthy and skilled workman, and no further inquiry had been made.

"Under a fictitious name," Dr. Osborne says in his paper, "the man had been known to his companions and had been paid. He remembered nothing of the past during his period of employment, but at last dim recollection had come to him of that fatal Sunday—his rising to go out, his promise to return soon—and then all was a blank. He had no money, although he had worked steadily in his shop and had received good wages. At the last accounts I had of him he was at Chicago, living his normal life. Somewhat mystified over his realization of the strange freak in which he figured, although feeling well and apparently in mental balance, he realizes that he has been the central figure in some overstrange mental phenomenon quite mysterious enough to make at times doubt his sanity."

Dr. Osborne's second case he speaks of thus: "A similar case occurred to a resident of another town near Philadelphia. This man, whom we shall designate as X, was a lawyer, a prominent politician—a former member of congress, I believe—a man of fine oratorical powers and of brilliant attainments.

"One day he got up from his desk, leaving his lawbooks open at the pages he had been consulting, and stepped outside for a few moments. He disappeared. In due course vigorous search was instituted, reservoirs and streams were dragged for his body on the presumption that he had committed suicide, and, in short, all the means that money and influence would put into operation were employed, but in vain. Not the slightest clue was obtained. His domestic affairs were well known to be most happy. He was abstemious in his habits and more devoted to his profession than to society. The hue and cry of premeditated flight was dispelled by the disordered state of his unlocked desk, over which were scattered papers and a mass of unfinished work. His accounts were all right, and among his papers were found uncashed checks amounting to several thousand dollars.

"After several months had passed word came through official channels that X was in Australia and had applied to a representative of our government there to establish his identity and procure means for his transportation home. It was some time before his family were fully satisfied of his existence in that far-off country under such startling circumstances—broken in health, penniless and unable to give a definite account of how he got there.

"X finally established his identity. His passage money was forwarded, and in due season he arrived in this country. He went direct to his former home, and after a short period of recuperation took up the practice of his profession and was, as has continued to be up to the last information I have had of him, his former normal self. How he had disappeared he was unable to say. He knew nothing until he came to himself aboard a steamer nearing an Australian port."

**COTOLENE.****You Will**

never need another dose of Dyspepsia Medicine after a meal, if your food is cooked with Cottolene, the new vegetable shortening, instead of lard. Cottolene aids the digestive powers—lard destroys them, which will you choose? The genuine Cottolene is identified by this trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every pail.

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**The N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,**  
CHICAGO, and  
Produce Exchange, New York.

**HORTON & McBURNEY.****DRESS GOODS!**

WE PLACE ON SALE TO-DAY TWO CASES OF

**The Celebrated Jamestown Dress Goods**

The very best values on the market; all the newest styles and colorings at the lowest prices  
**COSETS, KID GLOVES, HOSIERY, LADIES', MEN'S AND CHILDREN'S  
UNDERWEAR—SPECIAL LOW PRICES.**

**HORTON & McBURNEY,**

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**PARLOR STOVES.**

World's Argand Double Heater. Sterling Stoves, best in the market. Splendid Oil Heaters. Don't purchase before examining our stock.

**SPONER & AYRES.**

40 North St., — Middletown.

**Wet Weather Shoes**

are the needs of to-day, and I am prepared to satisfy the demand. I have Shoes that will keep your feet dry and

**RUBBERS**

to fit any shape of shoe. Ladies can get a pair of Acid Fast Rubbers at my store that will not fall off in the mud.

**RUBBER BOOTS**

for the smallest child or the largest man a

**J. G. HARDING'S,**

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Middletown, N. Y.

**NEW — DEA.**

We are selling plenty of goods. Look at what we have and you will say that we ought to sell lots.

**Millinery and Cloaks**

for ladies, misses and children.

**FLANNELETTE WRAPPERS AND SHIRT WAISTS**

Corsets, Muslin and Merino Underwear, and lots of other goods too numerous to mention. We are selling these goods at the lowest possible prices. P. S.—We have a full line of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

**M. KATZINGER, COR. NORTH AND W. MAIN STS.**

**A HAND SAW IS A GOOD THING, BUT NOT TO SHAVE WITH.**

**SAPOLIO**

IS THE PROPER THING FOR HOUSE-CLEANING.

**FARMERS,  
Don't Be Humbugged.**

Don't pay extravagant prices for a range when you can buy a better article for less money. Don't let the peddler manage so as to break the stove you already have.

Don't be deceived by any breakage test, but try them for thirty days before signing a note or paper.

Where will your note be placed after you have signed it?

Where will you get repaired your note?

Where guarantee is given, ours or the firm in some distant state?

Look at our Steel Range before purchasing, and save from 15 to 20 per cent.

**CEO. A. SWALM & SON,  
No. 18 NORTH STREET.****Additions and Attractions to Our Stock  
of Carpets, Rugs, Oil-Cloths,  
and Linoleums.**

Every department of our storeroom filled with bargains at the prices. No doubt the reader knows if he wants a Traveling Bag of any kind or description, or a Trunk of the best make, that he or they would come to the Carpet Bag Factory to find them.

**Matthews & Co., 79, 81, 83 North St.  
MIDDLETOWN.****RESTORED MANHOOD DR. MOTTE  
NERVEREST PILLS**

The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases of the generative organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Falling or Lost Manhood, Impotency, Impotence, Loss of Force or Opiate, which lead to Consumption and Insanity. With every \$1.00 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sold at \$1.00 per box, \$6.00 for \$5.00. DR. MOTTE'S CHEMICAL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

**A FORTUNE AT CARDS.**

IT WAS WON BY JOHN SCOTT, THE  
"GENTLEMAN GAMBLER."

His Winnings at White's, in London, in the Last Century Exceeded \$5,000,000. Though Illiterate, He Was a Man of the Most Precise Methods.

Of all the gentlemen gamblers of the close of the eighteenth century in England a single one is noted for the immensity and the regularity of his winnings. This was John Scott, who, being a gambler as a penniless captain, wound up his career as a millionaire general. On the subject of the campaigns he conducted history is silent, but contemporary London was full of talk of his marvelous luck with dice and cards, and the marital misfortunes of his later life gave more material for the gossip.

Writing to Richard Bentley, from Arlington street, on Feb. 25, 1755, Horace Walpole says:

"The great event is the catastrophe of Sir John Bland, who has flattered away his whole fortune at hazard. He lost what exceeded what was lost by the late Duke of Bedford, laying at one period of the night (though he recovered the greatest part of it) lost £22,000. The citizens put on their double channeled pumps and trudged to St. James street in expectation of seeing judgment on White's angels, with flaming swords, and devils flying away with diceboxes, like the prints in Sadler's hermits. Sir John lost this immense sum to a Captain Scott, who at present has nothing but a few debts and his commission."

Sir John Bland, to conclude here the history of that luckless dicer, shot himself dead after losing the last of his fortune in Kippax park.

Captain John Scott was of that branch of the numerous Scott family of which Sir Walter was a member, and his ancestor in the thirteenth century was that famous chemist, Michael Scott, who won the name of Wizard. A later Scott distinguished himself in the time of Charles II, by marrying, when he was himself only 14 years old, a lady who was three years his junior. The bride was Mary, countess of Buccleuch, in her own right the richest heiress in Scotland. The marriage was a secret one, and none of the friends and few of her family were informed of it until the day after. The youthful bridegroom did not profit greatly by this match, for his bride died at 13. Her sister Anne, who succeeded to her titles and estates, made a marriage with the pet son of Charles II, Monmouth, and had a numerous family.

It was 50 years later, or about 1750, that young John Scott, son of the Laird of Scott's Tarvit, entered King George's army. Two years later he was in London and in the midst of the most reckless set of spendthrifts, rakes and gamesters that English society has ever known. Sir John Bland was only one of a thousand rich young Englishmen who threw away his fortune over the gaming table at White's. The one historical loser of that era was Charles James Fox, Pitt's rival. Fox gambled away, all told, no less than \$5,000,000. Scott was the very antipodes of Fox. When he died, at a ripe old age, he left a fortune as great as that with which Fox had begun, and every penny of it had been won at the gaming table. Fox was a ripe scholar. Scott was almost illiterate. Fox said that losing was the next greatest pleasure to winning. Scott never lost, or so rarely that it did not affect the serenity of his career as a winner. Fox would go home in the morning after a night in which he had gambled away £10,000 or £20,000 and immediately lose himself in a study of Sophocles or Aeschylus. Scott, like the sensible fellow he was, would button his coat over the portmanteau in which he carried away winnings of an equal or even greater amount and immediately go to bed so as to be fresh for play in the evening.

When Scott found himself in London and amid the wild young men of his era, he determined that gaming was his only chance of getting money. When he engaged himself to throw a series of mains with Sir John Bland, he had, as Horace Walpole puts it, nothing "but a few debts and his commission." His shrewdness taught him that there was nothing in dicing, at which a stupid man has as good a chance as a bright one, and so he speedily gave up hazard and applied himself to whist, at which game heaven fights on the side of the skillful player. Never in the history of play did men gamble for such high stakes as Scott and his victims did at White's between 1753 and 1780. Scott's system was an exceedingly simple one. He gave himself the best of it in every possible way. He never went to the gaming table unless his head and his stomach were in the very best order. He never lost his composure or his good nature for an instant. He played a perfectly fair and honorable game, and at first he made it a rule never to play for more than a fixed sum, which he could afford to lose. He won so steadily that it wasn't long before he was prepared to risk any sum which even the wealthiest or the most reckless of his adversaries would venture to propose.

A story which illustrates capitally Scott's patience in the face of hard luck has been preserved. One night, while he was at the card table, news was brought to him that his wife, the first Mrs. Scott, had given birth to a girl.

"Ah," he said, "I shall have to double my stakes to make a fortune for this young lady." But in



## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Continued from Page One.

distinguished military services and faithful discharge of delicate and responsible civil duties by Major General John M. Schofield, now the general commanding the army, it is suggested to congress that the temporary revival of the grade of lieutenant general in his behalf would be a just and gracious act and would permit his retirement, now near at hand, with rank befitting his merits.

### The Department of Justice.

The report of the attorney general notes the gratifying progress made by the supreme court in overcoming the arrears of its business and in reaching a condition in which it will be able to dispose of cases as they arise without any unreasonable delay. This result is of course very largely due to the successful working of the plan inaugurating circuit courts of appeals.

Eight years ago in my annual message I urged upon the congress as strongly as I could the location and construction of two prisons for the confinement of United States prisoners. A similar recommendation has been made from time to time since, and a few years ago a law was passed providing for the selection of sites for three such institutions. No appropriation has, however, been made to carry the act into effect, and the old and discreditable condition still exists.

### The Postoffice Department.

The report of the postmaster general presents a comprehensive statement of the operations of the postoffice department for the last fiscal year.

The receipts of the department during the year amounted to \$75,680,479.04 and the expenditures to \$84,324,114.15.

The transactions of the postal service indicate with barometrical certainty the fluctuations in the business of the country. Inasmuch, therefore, as business complications continued to exist throughout the last year to an unforeseen extent, it is not surprising that the deficiency of revenue to meet the expenditures of the postoffice department, which was estimated in advance at about \$5,000,000, should be exceeded by nearly \$1,125,000. The ascertained revenues of the last year, which were the basis of calculation for the current year, being less than estimated, the deficiency for the current year will be correspondingly greater, though the postmaster general states that the latest indications are so favorable that he confidently predicts an increase of at least 5 per cent in the revenues of the current year over those of the last year.

The expenditures increase steadily and necessarily with the growth and needs of the country, so that the deficiency is greater or less in any year depending upon the volume of receipts.

The postmaster general states that this deficiency is unnecessary and might be obviated at once if the law regulating rates upon mail matter of the second class was modified. The rate received for the transmission of this second class matter is 1 cent per pound while the cost of such transmission to the government is eight times that amount. In the general terms of the law this rate covers newspapers and periodicals. The extensions of the meaning of these terms from time to time have admitted to the privileges intended for legitimate newspapers and periodicals a surprising range of publications and created abuses the cost of which amount in the aggregate to the total deficiency of the postoffice department.

The total number of postoffices in the United States on the 30th day of June, 1894, was 69,565, an increase of 1,403 over the preceding year. Of these 3,425 were presidential, an increase in that class of 65 over the preceding year.

Six hundred and ten cities and towns are provided with free delivery. Ninety three other cities and towns entitled to this service under the law have not been accorded it on account of insufficient funds. The expense of free delivery for the current fiscal year will be more than \$12,300,000, and under existing legislation this item of expenditure is subject to constant increase. The estimated cost of rural free delivery generally is so very large that it ought not to be considered in the present condition of affairs.

During the year 830 additional domestic money order offices were established. The total number of these offices at the close of the year was 19,263. There were 14,301,041 money orders issued during the year, being an increase over the preceding year of 94,906. The value of these orders amounted to \$128,753,579.49, an increase of \$11,217,545.84. There were also issued during the year postal notes amounting to \$12,649,011.55.

The number of letters and packages mailed during the year for special delivery was 3,436,970. The special delivery stamps used upon these letters and packages amounted to \$343,697. The messengers' fees paid for their delivery amounted to \$261,209.70, leaving a balance in favor of the government of \$82,487.30. There are now connected with the postoffice establishment 32,661 employees who are in the classified service. This includes many who have been classified upon the suggestion of the postmaster general. He states that another year's experience at the head of the department serves only to strengthen the conviction as to the excellent working of the civil service law in this branch of the public service.

### The Navy Department.

Attention is called to the report of the secretary of the navy, which shows very gratifying progress in the construction of ships for our new navy. All the vessels now building, including the three torpedo boats authorized at the last session of congress, and excepting the first class battleship Iowa, will probably be completed during the coming fiscal year.

The estimates for the increase of the navy for the year ending June 30, 1896, are large, but they include practically the entire sum necessary to complete and equip all the new ships not now in commission so that, unless new ships are authorized, the appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, should fall below the estimates for the coming year by at least \$12,000,000.

The secretary presents with much earnestness a plea for the authorization of three additional battleships and 10 or 12 torpedo boats. While the unarmored vessels heretofore authorized, including those now nearing completion, will constitute a fleet which, it is believed, is sufficient for ordinary cruising purposes in time of peace, we have now completed and in process of construction but four first class battleships and but few torpedo boats. If we are to have a navy for warlike operations, offensive and defensive, we certainly ought to increase both the number of battleships and torpedo boats.

The manufacture of armor requires expensive plant and the aggregation of many skilled workmen. All the armor necessary to complete the vessels now building will be delivered before the 1st of June next. If no new contracts are

given out, contractors must disband their workmen, and their plants must lie idle. Battleships authorized at this time would not be well under way until late in the coming fiscal year, and at least 3½ years from the date of the contract would be required for their completion. The secretary states that not more than 15 per cent of the cost of such ships need be included in the appropriations for the coming year.

I recommend that provision be made for the construction of additional battleships and torpedo boats.

The secretary recommends the manufacture not only of a reserve supply of ordnance and ordnance material for ships of the navy, but also a supply for the auxiliary fleet.

Guns and their appurtenances should be provided and kept on hand for both these purposes. We have not today a single gun that could be put upon the ships of New York or New York of the International Navigation company or any other ship of our reserve navy.

I feel it my imperative duty to call attention to the recommendation of the secretary in regard to the personnel of the line of the navy. The stagnation of promotion in this, the vital branch of the service, is so great as to seriously impair its efficiency.

I consider it of the utmost importance that the young and middle aged officers should, before the eve of retirement, be provided for the selection of sites for three such institutions. No appropriation has, however, been made to carry the act into effect, and the old and discreditable condition still exists.

### The Interior Department.

The report of the secretary of the interior exhibits the situation of the numerous and interesting branches of the public service connected with his department. I commend this report and the valuable recommendations of the secretary to the careful attention of the congress.

The public land disposed of during the year amounted to 10,496,100.77 acres, including 28,876.05 of Indian lands.

It is estimated that the public domain still remaining amounts to a little more than 600,000,000 acres, excluding, however, about 360,000,000 acres in Alaska as well as military reservations and railroad and other selections of lands yet unadjusted.

**THE FORESTS.**—I fully endorse the recommendation of the secretary that adequate protection be provided for our forest reserves and that a comprehensive forestry system be inaugurated. Such keepers and superintendents as are necessary to protect the forests already reserved should be provided. I am of the opinion that there should be an abandonment of the policy sanctioned by present laws under which the government for a very small consideration is rapidly losing title to immense tracts of land covered with timber which should be properly reserved as permanent sources of timber supply.

**THE INDIANS.**—Though the condition of the Indians shows a steady and healthy progress, their situation is not satisfactory at all points. Some of them to whom allotments of land have been made are found to be unable or disinclined to follow agricultural pursuits or to otherwise beneficially manage their land. This is especially true of the Cherokees and Arapahoes, who, as it appears by reports of their agent, have in many instances never been located upon their allotments, and in some cases do not even know where their allotments are.

**PENSIONS.**—At the close of the last fiscal year, on the 30th day of June, 1894, there were 909,544 persons on our pension rolls, being a net increase of 3,532 over the number reported at the end of the previous year.

The total amount expended for pensions during the year was \$130,804,461.05.

### Civil Service Reform.

The advantages to the public service of an adherence to the principles of civil service reform are constantly more apparent, and nothing is so encouraging to those in official life who honestly desire good government as the increasing appreciation by our people of these advantages.

A vast majority of the voters of the land are ready to insist that the time and attention of those they select to perform for them important public duties should not be distracted by doing out minor offices, and they are growing to be unanimous in regarding party organization as something that should be used in establishing party principles instead of dictating the distribution of public places as rewards of partisan activity.

### State Bank Issues.

The absolute divorce of the government from the business of banking is the ideal relationship of the government to the circulation of the currency of the country.

This condition cannot be immediately reached, but as a step in that direction and as a means of securing a more elastic currency and obviating other objections to the present arrangement of bank circulation the secretary of the treasury presents in his report a scheme modifying present banking laws and providing for the issue of circulating notes by state banks free from taxation under certain limitations.

The secretary explains his plan so plainly, and its advantages are developed by him with such remarkable clearness, that any effort on my part to present argument in its support would be superfluous. I shall therefore content myself with an unqualified endorsement of the secretary's proposed changes in the law and a brief and imperfect statement of their prominent features.

It is proposed to repeal all laws providing for the deposit of United States bonds as security for circulation; to permit national banks to issue circulating notes not exceeding in amount 75 per cent of their paid up and unimpaired capital, provided they deposit with the government as a guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes, including treasury notes of 1890, a sum equal in amount to 30 per cent of the notes they desire to issue, this deposit to be maintained at all times, but whenever any bank retires any part of its circulation a proportional part of its guarantee fund shall be returned to it; to permit the secretary of the treasury to prepare and keep on hand ready for issue in case an increase in circulation is desired blank national banknotes for each bank having circulation, and to repeat the provisions of the present law imposing limitations and restrictions upon banks desiring to reduce or increase their circulation, thus permitting such increase or reduction within the limit of 75 per cent of capital to be quickly made as emergencies arise.

In addition to the guarantee fund required, it is proposed to provide a safety fund for the immediate redemption of the circulating notes of failed banks, by imposing a small annual tax, say one half of 1 per cent, upon the average circulation of each bank until the fund amounts to 5 per cent of the total circulation outstanding. When a bank fails, its guarantee fund is to be paid into this safety fund, and its notes are to be redeemed in the first instance from such safety fund thus augmented—any impairment of such fund caused thereby to be made good from the immediately available cash assets of said bank, and if these should be insufficient such impairment to be made good by a ratio assessment among the other banks, their contributions constituting a first lien upon the assets of the failed bank in favor of the contributing banks. As a further security it is contemplated that the existing provision fixing the individual liability of stockholders is to be retained, and the bank's indebtedness on account of its circulating notes is to be

served in the treasury for the purpose of redeeming the notes of the government circulating as money in the hands of the people become so reduced, and its further depletion in the near future seemed so certain, that in the exercise of proper care for the public welfare it became necessary to replenish this reserve and thus maintain popular faith in the ability and determination of the government to meet, as agreed, its pecuniary obligations.

It would have been well if in this emergency authority had existed to issue the bonds of the government bearing a low rate of interest and maturing within a short period, but the congress having failed to confer such authority, resort was necessarily had to the resumption act of 1875, and pursuant to its provisions bonds were issued drawing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum and maturing in 5 years after their issue, that being the shortest time authorized by the act. I am glad to say, however, that on the sale of these bonds the premium received operated to reduce the rate of interest to be paid by the government to less than 3 per cent.

Nothing could be worse or further removed from sensible finance than the relations existing between the currency the government has issued, the gold held for its redemption and the means which must be resorted to for the purpose of replenishing such redemption fund when impaired. Even if the claims upon this fund were confined to the obligations originally intended and if the redemption of these obligations meant their cancellation, the fund would be very small. But these obligations when received and redeemed in gold are not canceled, but are reissued and may do duty many times by way of drawing gold from the treasury. Thus we have an endless chain in operation constantly depleting the treasury's gold and never near a final rest. As if this was not bad enough, we have, by statutory declaration that it is the policy of the government to maintain the parity between gold and silver, aided the force and momentum of this exhausting process and added largely to the currency obligations claiming this peculiar gold redemption. Our small gold reserve is thus subject to drain from every side. The demands that increase our danger also increase the necessity of protecting this reserve against depletion, and it is most unsatisfactory to know that the protection afforded is only a temporary palliation.

It is perfectly and palpably plain that the only way under present conditions by which this reserve when dangerously depleted can be replenished is through the issue and sale of the bonds of the government for gold, and yet congress has not only thus far declined to authorize the issue of bonds best suited to such a purpose, but there seems a disposition in some quarters to deny both the necessity and power for the issue of bonds at all. I cannot for a moment believe that any of our citizens are deliberately willing that their government should default in its pecuniary obligations or that its financial operations should be reduced to a silver basis. At any rate, I should not feel that my duty was done if I omitted any effort I could make to avert such a calamity. As long therefore as no provision is made for the final redemption or the putting aside of the currency obligation now used to repeatedly and constantly draw from the government its gold, and as long as no better authority for bond issues is allowed than at present exists, such authority will be utilized whenever and as often as it becomes necessary to maintain a sufficient gold reserve, and in abundant time to save the credit of our country and make good the financial declarations of our government.

Questions relating to our banks and currency are closely connected with the subject just referred to, and they also present some unsatisfactory features. Prominent among them are the lack of elasticity in our currency circulation and its frequent concentration in financial centers when it is most needed in other parts of the country.

**Foreigners Preparing to Defend Che Foo.**

**LONDON.** Dec. 4.—A dispatch from Che Foo says that the foreign residents of that city are preparing a defense against a possible Japanese attack. The Chinese at Che Foo have little confidence in the report that an armistice with Japan will shortly be arranged.

### Honor to Wilson's Successor.

**TRENTON.** Dec. 4.—Hon. Alston G. Dayton, who was elected to congress this fall over William L. Wilson, author of the present tariff law, was the guest of the Republican club at a reception here last night.

### Reversed a Verdict of Not Guilty.

**NEW HAVEN.** Dec. 4.—In the case of the state against Lee, accused of murder, the Connecticut supreme court has, for the first time in the state's history, reversed a jury verdict of "not guilty" and ordered a new trial.

### Murdered by Moonshiners.

**MEURISBURG.** Dec. 4.—Murphy Pink was shot and killed from ambush by the notorious Meacham gang. He had informed upon them for illicit distilling. Officers are in pursuit, and more bloodshed is feared. This makes ten men they have murdered in the past three years.

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**DAILY ARGUS.**C. MACARDELL.  
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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1894.

There are in the public schools of  
the United States 13,442,008 pupils,  
taught by 121,717 men and 258,901  
women, at a cost of \$153,359,011 for  
the year, or about \$13 a head.The belief is general that the pub-  
lic lands of the United States have  
been nearly all taken up, but the re-  
port of the Secretary of the Interior  
shows that during the past year 10,-  
406,000 acres have been sold for cash  
or pre-empted under the homestead  
law. Leaving out of account Alaska  
and the military and other reservations,  
there are still 66,000,000 acres  
of public land vacant that may be  
had on the terms provided by law.  
Very little of this area is, however,  
available for agricultural purposes.During his term of office Governor  
Morton will have the appointment of  
many State officers, among them the  
commissioner of the new capitol,  
superintendents of prisons, banks,  
public works and public buildings,  
railroad commissioners, civil service  
commissioners, agricultural commis-  
sioners, dairy commissioner and for-  
estry commissioners. Most of these  
appointments can be made next year.  
Not less than 5,000 places are in the  
gift of these superintendents and  
commissioners. These places are  
now held by Democrats, and although  
most of them are protected by civil  
service rules, it will not be long be-  
fore Democrats will all be out and  
Republicans in, for civil service rules  
never yet kept a Democrat in place  
when Republicans were in power.Parsons, when they go into poli-  
tics, carry the effects of their pulpit  
career with them and do not weigh  
the possible consequences of their  
words. When Parkhurst, flushed  
with the triumph of what he regards  
as a personal victory, declared that  
Platt was worse than five Crokers,  
his foolish speech was warmly ap-  
plauded in certain quarters, but it  
roused the wrath of Platt and his  
political friends, whose knowledge of  
political methods made Parkhurst's  
vaporing of practical use, and so  
while Parkhurst was being dined  
and lauded as the greatest of reformers,  
they settled down to work and  
made sure of their hold on the Leg-  
islature. They now announce that  
Platt will control both Senate and  
Assembly. His hold on the Assem-  
bly is absolute. He will name the  
Speaker, and through him the As-  
sembly committees, and when Park-  
hurst goes to Albany with his schemes  
for reforming human nature by act  
of the Legislature, he will find his  
way blocked and will have to take  
whatever a "worse than five Crokers"  
is willing to let him have in the way  
of legislation.NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT  
JAS. P. TIGHE, Commission Broker Stern  
Building, 15 North Street, Middletown, N. Y.  
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions bought  
and sold for cash or carried on margin.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4, '94.

	High	Low	Close
A. T. & S. F.	42	32	32
C. B. & Q.	70	60	60
Conce. Gas.	72	69	70
D. & W.	163	128	121
Dix. & Cat. F.	12	8	8
Erie	11	11	11
I. & N.	61	57	54
M. & P.	136	136	136
N. Y. & N. E.	28	25	25
N. Y. C.	99	99	99
N. W.	99	98	99
O. P. W.	18	18	18
O. W.	16	15	15
Manhattan	105	105	105
Southern R.	11	11	11
P. & R.	65	65	65
P. & St. L.	61	60	61
W. & St. L.	68	57	68
W. Union	11	11	11
U. S. Cordage	34	31	31
Nat. Lead	8	8	8
Nat. Wheat	38	38	38
Nat. Corn	61	60	60
Maple	49	49	49
May Pork	32	32	32
May Lard	32	31	31
	7.20	7.15	7.15

31

CENTS FOR

7

Pounds of Gran-  
ulated Sugar!-SLOAT'S-  
Cash Store.**THE WATER BOARD.**REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING, LAST  
NIGHT.Wants Damages for Water Right—Re-  
port of Expert Engineer—A Grievance  
—Rebate of Water Rent.The regular monthly meeting of  
the Board of Water Commissioners  
was held last evening, all the mem-  
bers being present.The President stated that Mr. D.  
D. Houston complained that the  
pumping station drew water from  
the source of supply of the mill pond,  
or which he had a water right and  
claimed damages to the amount of  
\$300. He thought the amount asked  
was excessive and had told Mr.  
Houston that if the claim was press-  
ed an offset would be claimed on the  
board given by Mr. Houston for the  
extension of the water main on  
Washington street guaranteeing ten  
per cent. of rentals on the sum in-  
vested.The report of J. J. R. Kruse, the  
expert engineer, upon a plan for se-  
curing an increased water supply,  
was read and ordered published.Mr. Fellows thought the report was  
not such as the people expected and  
that the Board ought to be able to  
report a plan that was, in the opinion  
of an expert, the very best that Mid-  
dletown could have.Mr. Stratton thought the people  
would be satisfied with the plan sub-  
mitted by Mr. Kruse.A motion of Mr. Fellows that be-  
fore the plan be submitted to the  
people a survey over the same route  
be made by another engineer, was  
lost.Mr. Stratton said he had a griev-  
ance, not against the majority of the  
Board but against the junior mem-  
ber, Mr. Fellows. Since he came to  
Middletown six years ago, there had  
been a demand from the people for  
an increased water supply. A new  
reservoir had been built, but it did not  
meet the expectations of the  
Board. Then a pumping plant was  
put in by the Pierce Iron Company,  
but it did not furnish the quantity of  
water contracted for, and when it  
was about to be taken up it was de-  
cided to purchase it because it gave  
the city half a million gallons of  
water per day and would help to  
furnish a supply.Last spring Mr. Fellows became a  
member of the board and began to  
institute reforms and had done many  
good things. He had instituted a  
search for waste water, had prepared a  
new system of bookkeeping and  
prepared a set of rules for the  
government of the Board and the in-  
formation of consumers, all of which  
services were of great value.He thought most everybody would  
bear him out in the assertion that  
the water supply is not sufficient and  
even if it was, the quality was not  
satisfactory, and while the Board is  
planning for a greater supply of bet-  
ter quality, Mr. Fellows goes before  
the people in public print and says  
there is plenty of water. He thought  
the publication of the article was  
very discourteous to the Board and  
that Mr. Fellows should have stated  
his convictions to that body before  
going to the newspapers.Mr. Fellows said he prepared the  
article to present to the Board, but  
was unable after repeated efforts to  
get a meeting, and he then went be-  
fore the public. If the publication  
was unsatisfactory to the Board he  
was sorry. He certainly did not  
mean to be discourteous; he would  
much rather have brought the mat-  
ter before the Board.At the request of Mr. Boak, Super-  
intendent Van Duzer said the pump-  
ing station gave a daily supply of  
half a million gallons of water at a  
cost of \$3,000 a year.Mr. Stratton said he believed that  
water should be as free as the air we  
breathe. There should be sufficient  
for all purposes, and again criticised  
Mr. Fellows for giving out the im-  
pression that there is an abundance of  
water, when he should have ex-  
pressed his opinions to the Board.Mr. Fellows again gave as his ex-  
cuse that he could not get a meeting  
of the Board.Messrs. Stratton and Boak claimed  
there had been regular meetings of  
the Board every month when the  
matter could have been presented.Dr. Douglas said when the people  
wanted water they wanted it at once,  
and if the supply became exhausted  
there was no means of replenishing  
it. The Board was trying to arrange  
for a permanent supply. One of the  
strongest arguments in favor of aplentiful supply of water is to be able  
to flush the sewers, and that the vol-  
ume of water from this source rush-  
ing through Mohagen Brook would  
do much towards settling the diffi-  
culty between the city and the town  
of Wawayanda.Mr. Fellows thought it was time  
enough to look into the matter of an  
increased supply when it is needed,  
not while the reservoirs are full.Mr. Boak said the cost of running  
the pumping station was \$3,000 a  
year, or three per cent. on \$100,000,  
and by abolishing the pumps and  
building a plant to cost \$150,000 the  
people would practically only pay in-  
terest on \$50,000.Dr. Douglas said the plan proposed  
by Mr. Kruse promised 4,000,000,000  
gallons of water, enough to flush  
sewers and brook and for all other  
purposes.President Canfield asked person to  
put a water trough at the corner of  
Mulberry and Fulton streets at his  
own expense. Permission granted.Mr. Fellows presented a claim from  
the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co.  
for a rebate of ten cents per 1,000  
feet of water, amounting to about  
\$600. The basis of the claim was  
that the Anglo-Swiss Company was  
charged fifty cents per 1,000 feet,  
while the Columbia Dye Works only  
paid forty cents.After a long discussion, in which  
most of the members participated,  
the rebate was allowed. Mr. Boak  
voting no, Mr. Fellows not voting.HOMEBREAKER-In this city, Dec. 4th, '94,  
Lloyd Russell, infant child of Mr. and Mrs.  
Herman Homebreaker, aged one year.  
Funeral Thursday, from their residence, No.  
43 Broad street, at two-thirty o'clock. Inter-  
ment in Pine Hill Cemetery.H. Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures  
Rheumatism  
Heart Troubles, Deathly Sickness,  
and Fainting Spells.Mrs. Harriet Parson  
Chittenango Falls, N. Y.

G. L. Hood &amp; Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"I will tell you what Hood's Sarsaparilla has  
done for me for rheumatism, neuralgia and  
heart disease. I have no doubt I would be dead  
had it not been for Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had  
at times such excruciating pains from rheuma-  
tism and neuralgia that I could hardly endure  
them. Hood's always gives relief. I also had  
heart disease in its worst form—such severe  
pains in the region of the heart and such a palp-  
itation it seemed at times I should die. When I  
take the tablet, the spells coming on I would  
take a dose of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it would  
relieve me. I am 67 years of age and can truly  
say in my declining years, that Hood's Sarsaparilla  
has done more for me than all the prescrip-  
tions I have ever taken. Mrs. HARRIET  
PARSON, Chittenango Falls, N. Y."

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation,  
biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion

and other diseases.

500 kinds, 10,000 articles, from  
the 5c. article to the finest kind of  
holiday present. Come and see and  
select before the rush commences.  
Note a few special leaders opened  
to day.1 case 114 all wool Blankets \$2.49  
per pair, worth \$4.50.1 case Diagonal Dress Goods, 10  
colors, 95c. per dress, worth \$1.50.25 dozen Boys' Grey Shirts and  
Drawers 15c., worth 25c.1 case Men's Natural Wool Shirts  
and Drawers 45c., worth 75c.Our stock is full of bargains in all  
departments, at price so far below  
previous rates, that buyers must  
see to appreciate. Every state-  
ment we make in our ads. we  
will verify to inquirers.H. E. Churchill & Co.,  
39 NORTH ST.

CARSON &amp; TOWNER.

**Plain Colored Dress Goods.**

HENRIETTA CLOTHS AND SERGES,

46 inches wide, former prices \$1 and 75c. per yard, now you  
can buy them at 67 cents.One lot of Heavy Colored Cloakings, formerly \$1.50 and \$2  
per yard. While the stock lasts you can buy them at 79 cents  
per yard.

New Cloaks daily. See us for Dry Goods. It pays.

**CARSON & TOWNER,**  
**No. 11 WEST MAIN STREET, MIDDLETOWN****HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT.**We have just received another invoice of those FINE LONG OVERCOATS, we have sold so  
many of. We carry all kinds and our prices are right.Men's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Suits and Extra Pantaloons  
HATS, CLOTH CAPS, FUR CAPS, SILK HATS.Gloves and Mittens—Kid, buckskin, fur, lamb's wool, tufted mittens and home knit socks, the  
new English style Silk Mittens, black and white; also a large line of white silk handkerchiefs

Holiday Umbrella and Cane Combination!

Underwear in all grades. Silk Suspenders and Elegant Line of Neckwear.

**Merchant Tailoring Department**Is still rushing with orders. Why? Because we have the goods, of foreign and domestic  
manufacture, so select from. Then, Mr. Rodgers pleases, with fit and workmanship, and our  
Trimming, Par Excellence. All are invited to call on**JOHN E. ADAMS'S,**  
Leading Hatter, Clothier, Merchant Tailor and Gents' Furnisher

No. 41 North Street. Middletown

**Great Display of**  
**Holiday Goods.****GEO. KETCHAM**  
(successor to Drake & De Witt,  
dealer in**FLOUR, FEED,  
GRAIN, COAL, ETC.**No. 15 Montgomery street  
Middletown, N. Y.

GRINDING DONE AT SHORT NOTICE

Buckwheat Flour.  
35c/lbIN Pursuance of an order of the Surrogate of  
the County of Orange notice is hereby  
given, according to law, to all persons having  
claims against the estate of Ann Conroy, late  
of the city of Middletown, in said county, de-  
ceased, that they are required to present the  
same, with the prop r vouchers thereof, to  
the administrator, the administrator of the goods  
charitable and general, at the office of the  
place of residence, in the said city of Middle-  
town, on or before the 26th day of December  
next.

Carpets,  
Furniture,  
Wall Paper,  
Crockery, Etc.

We are showing some beautiful new designs in fall

CARPETINCS

and the prices were never so low.

IN FURNITURE

we have some exclusive patterns at very low figures.

WALL PAPER.

Well, just come and ask the price. It costs but little to paper a house at the price we are selling it at.

We are hustlers for trade. Come in and be convinced that the prices are right at

THE  
C.E. Crawford Furniture Co.  
44-46 North Street.  
Middletown, N. Y.  
Factory—Newburgh.

"Many a man has eaten a cold dinner because of an attractive dry goods ad that has appeared in the morning newspapers"—Printers Ink.

Yes, and many a man has eaten a good warm dinner so hurriedly and with his mind so full of business that he suffers from dyspepsia. Now he should use McMonagle & Rogers' Papain Essence and get well again. A great many people in Middletown know its good effects. Trial size 25 cents. Sold at McMonagle & Rogers' drug store only.

WE LIKE PARTICULAR PEOPLE.—

those with clearly defined ideas as to quality and who know a good thing when they see it. It's the kind of trade for which we cater and the quality of our goods is our strong argument. In medicines there should be but one quality and that the best obtainable. That's our rule. Where do you get your prescriptions? Do they receive skill, accuracy and quality? Be particular. Bring them to us. McMonagle & Rogers, Druggist.

Rogers, Opera Cologne, a great success! 25 cents—try it.

Hosiery -- Underwear --

Gloves.

Don't forget that we make a specialty of these goods, for ladies and children, and doesn't it stand to reason that we can sell you these at a cheaper, and show you more complete lines, when this is almost our sole object?

Ladies' and Children's Furnishings.

C. W. FANCHER & CO.,  
7 West Main Street.

DAILY ARGUS.

OFFICIAL CITY PAPER.

OPEN EVENINGS.

THE BUSINESS OFFICE OF THE "ARGUS" IS OPEN EVENINGS FROM SEVEN UNTIL EIGHT O'CLOCK.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

BY UNITED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Fair, except local snows in northern portion; warmer, to-night, southerly winds, becoming variable.

THE TEMPERATURE.

The following was the registry of the thermometer at Pronk's drug store, to-day:

7 a. m., 28°; 12 m., 40°; 3 p. m., 49°.

AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION.

Dec. 7.—Shakespearean recital, "Midsummers Night's Dream," by Charles F. Underhill for the Y. M. C. A.

Dec. 31.—Sixth annual ball of Ontario Hose Co., No. 5, at Assembly Rooms.

Jan. 1.—Grand holiday ball, Gen. D. P. Dwight Camp, Sons of Veterans, in Assembly Rooms.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Seven pounds sugar for 30 cents. See Preacher's adv.

Good clothing cheap at A. J. Cahill's, 34 North street.

Election of Directors of 1st National Bank Jan. 1.

Pianos, organs, sheet music, etc., cheap at The Middletown Music Store.

St. John's Church fair, at Goshen, will be continued until Dec. 15th.

All Odd Fellows are requested to attend the funeral of S. H. Kirby.

LIVE LOCAL TOPICS.

A Kingston dry goods store serves free lunch as a special attraction to customers.

A regular communication of Hoffman Lodge, No. 412, F. and A. M., will be held, this evening.

The officials of the O. and W. went over the road on a special train, this morning.

The Susquehanna and Western had a force of 200 men at work, Saturday, in relaying its tracks in the vicinity of Hawthrone.

Two men and two women were baptized in Catskill Creek, at Preston Hollow, Thanksgiving Day. It was necessary to cut away the ice in order that they might enter the water.

Six inches of snow fell in Kingston, Sunday. The electric road had to bring out its snow plow to clear its tracks and in the afternoon many sleighs were on the streets.

—Peterson has two cases of smallpox,—a New York man named Isaac N. Fowler, and his three year-old son having been stricken with the disease while visiting friends in that city.

—Individual communion cups were used, Sunday, in the Washington Methodist Church, Poughkeepsie. The new cups are of glass and the service cost \$50.

—By the breaking of an axle under a car of an O. and W. train at Bergenfield, yesterday, a small wreck was caused which blocked the tracks, delaying trains for six hours.

PERSONAL.

—Mrs. Mary Lockwood, of Newburgh, who was 100 years old, Saturday, died, Monday.

—Mr. Charles Jennings and family, yesterday, removed from Port Jervis to Prince street in this city.

—George McLaughlin, Esq., of Monticello, counsel for Mrs. E. C. Royce, is in town preparing the papers for an appeal from the judgment of the church court, which found her guilty of slandering Dr. Darwood.

The Watkins Tragedy—The Cause of C. N. Richard's Death.

The physicians who testified at the inquest in the case of C. N. Richards, formerly of Goshen, who murdered his mistress, Katie Quirk, at Watkins, and then killed himself, were of the opinion that the wound in his throat was not sufficient to cause death, and that he died from the effects of laudanum he took before slashing his throat.

Under Sheriff—Robert J. Hook.

The "extraordinary pressure" which is being brought upon Sheriff-elect Beakes to make him appoint Robert J. Hook, as Under Sheriff, comes from such a source,—Boss Odell being the chief presser, that it's dollars to doughnuts that "Bob" gets the job, and how Middletown Republicans are howling.

Advertised Letter List.

List of letters remaining uncalled for at the Middletown postoffice for the week ending D. 3d:

LADIES.  
Buchanan, Miss Nellie Nunen, Miss Anna Brown, Mrs. W. L. Peeka, Mrs. F. O. Hyner, Miss Marie Shaw, Miss Gore Molering, Miss M. C. Smith, Miss Clara Gentlemen.

Benedick, Lewis March, Vincent O'Neill, Michael O'Farrell, Charles Henry care Asylum Decker, John H. Pride, Thos. E. Gleason, John Rochele, John J. James, Eliza P. Todd, J. H. Williams, Ed. Mahan, Mr. Williams, Ed. care Berries Daly G. L. Elwood, Postmaster.

Hood's Cured the Catarrh.

St. Andrew's, N. Y., Nov. 20, 1894

—C. W. Walker, of this place, makes the following statement: "For eighteen years I have had catarrh in the head. I doctored with several physicians and they told me there was no help for me. My druggist advised me to take Hood's Saraparilla and after using three bottles I am as well and strong as I ever was in my life."

Hood's Pills cure all Liverills.

Hood's Pills cure all Liverills.

DR. DARWOOD ON TRIAL

BEFORE THE PRESIDING ELDER AND A COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS.

Defense Objects to the Presence of Reporters and Bang Goes the Door in Their Faces—Dr. Darwood's Glee—The Committee Who Will Pass on the Case—Miss Deved Will Not Be Annoyed While Testifying—The Charges and Specifications—Mrs. Royce Now on the Stand.

The trial of the Rev. W. McKendree Darwood, D. D., began at St. Paul's Church, at 11 o'clock, to-day. Rev. W. H. Mickle, D. D., presiding elder of the Newburgh Conference District, presiding.

Dr. Mickle and the ministers called to try the case and those assigned as counsel were gathered in the lecture room some time before the hour named for the trial to begin. Dr. Mickle was approached by reporters of the several papers who desired to be present to report the proceedings. Dr. Mickle was evidently in favor of admitting reporters, but thought there would be much of the details of the evidence that ought not to appear in print. The counsel for the prosecution also favored the admission of reporters.

TAKING NO CHANCES ON THE "COAL HOLE."

At 11 o'clock Dr. Darwood announced that the trial would take place in the church parlor on the second floor. The parlor is heated by stove and the doctor doubtless felt secure from eavesdropping reporters in the "coal hole" in the basement, through which medium it is rumored the proceedings of the Mrs. Royce trial leaked out, a few weeks ago.

When the reporters ascended to the parlor they were informed by the presiding elder that the court had not yet organized, and if it was decided to admit them they would be notified.

A JURY OF HIS PEERS.

The nine ministers who form the jury are as follows:

Rev. Dr. W. B. Thompson, of Grace Church, Newburgh; Rev. E. S. Miles, Middlehope; Rev. Dr. Reed, Trinity Church, Newburgh; Rev. F. S. White, Goshen; Rev. J. H. Hawkesbury, Montgomery; Rev. L. C. H. Adams, Marlboro; Rev. R. A. Brown, Gardnerstown; Rev. C. H. Reynolds, Highland; Rev. Edwin Hunt, Walden.

Mr. F. C. Felton, of Monticello, is the stenographer.

COUNSEL AND THEIR ASSISTANTS.

The counsel for the prosecution is Rev. Arthur Thompson, of Warwick, who is assisted by Rev. N. L. Heroy, of Edenville. Rev. Wm. E. Clarke, of Cornwall, is counsel for Dr. Darwood and his assistant is Rev. Dr. Clark Wright, of the Bedford Street Church in New York city.

Other clergymen present are Rev. E. F. Dewey, of Walton, the complainant, and Rev. G. E. Barber, of Phillipsport, who was subpoenaed as a witness by the prosecution.

Among the witnesses gathered in the lecture room waiting to be called were Mr. G. H. Deved, Mrs. A. J. Warner, of Elmira, brother and sister of Miss Eula Deved, and Mrs. Warner's daughter, Vera Soule Warner, a bright little girl of eight years.

OUT GO THE REPORTERS.

At 12 o'clock the court adjourned until 2 p. m. The first member who descended to the lecture room brought the unwelcome news that the reporters were to be excluded; unwelcome news, because the reporters were anxious to make a complete report of the proceedings in a spirit of fairness to all concerned and in the interest of St. Paul's Church, which is already suffering from the effects of divided opinions as to the truthfulness of the charges made by and against its pastor since these unfortunate troubles arose, and, it will be fortunate indeed if well defined lines are not drawn between the Darwood and anti-Darwood factions.

PROSECUTION HAS NOTHING TO CONCEAL.

When Dr. Mickle came down stairs he called the reporters aside and explained that he would gladly accommodate the representatives of the press if it was in his power, but the committee had decided to hold a secret session, basing its decision on the theory that the evidence taken before the committee is of the nature of that given before a grand jury, and its decision is not final. If it is against Dr. Darwood he will be suspended until conference convenes, when the evidence taken at this trial will be submitted and any new evidence may be brought in. Dr. Mickle said he never knew of a case of "whitewashing" in conference and he had every confidence that the committee would arrive at a just verdict.

The motion to admit reporters was made by Rev. Arthur Thompson, counsel for the prosecution, but was promptly opposed by the defense.

"OUT AGAIN," SAYS GLEEFUL DR. DARWOOD.

Dr. Darwood was evidently delighted over the exclusion of the reporters. When they left the church he crossed the street with a broad smile on his countenance and said, "Out again." Then calling the reporters of the Press and Times to one side he whispered something in their capacious ears, which he informed the Argus man he could not communicate to him.

DID NOT WANT TO GO IN ALONE.

When the announcement was made that reporters would not be admitted, and that witnesses would only be allowed in the room while testifying, Miss Eula Deved said she did not want to go in there alone. Her brother, Mr. G. H. Deved, of Elmira, asked Dr. Mickle to allow him to accompany her into the court room, to which Dr. Mickle replied:

"I will see that she is as fully protected as if she had ten brothers with her."

HE WON'T DO IT THIS TIME.

Miss Deved's sister, Mrs. Warner, said to Dr. Mickle:

"She is afraid to go in there alone. At the other trial, when she was giving her testimony, Dr. Darwood sat there and shrugged his shoulders and laughed, to give out the impression that she was lying."

To this Dr. Mickle replied in an emphatic manner: "He won't do it this time."

NOT TO BE ENTERTAINED BY DR. DARWOOD'S FRIENDS.

It was intended to farm out the members of the committee and counsel in the families of members of the congregation, but Dr. Mickle wouldn't have it that way. He said the committee must go to a hotel and the counsel elsewhere.

During the trial of Mrs. Royce, it will be remembered that Rev. Mr. Clarke, the presiding judge, was the guest of Rev. Dr. Darwood, and Dr. Mickle's sending the committee to a hotel does not look as if he had been impressed by the fairness of the preceding trial and its freedom from extraneous influences.

THE CHARGES AGAINST DR. DARWOOD.

There are five charges and fifteen specifications. The charges are: falsehood, two specifications; injurious and unchristian words and temper, one specification; unministerial conduct, seven specifications; improper and sinful temper, four specifications; false swearing, one specification.

The specifications under the falsehood charge allege that Dr. Darwood was untruthful in his version of what took place between himself and Miss Deved, in saying that she threw her arms about his neck when it was just the other way; and that he was also untruthful in saying to W. F. Bailey, of the Press, that Mr. H. P. Powers was no longer reporting for the Herald and was writing for the Illustrated News.

The charge relating to injurious and unchristian words and temper alleges that he said in the presence of Rev. F. A. Heath that he "would wade through hell to beat those people."

The seven specifications relating to unministerial conduct recite the liberties Miss Deved says he attempted with her; the "Oh, you beauty" and "physical examination" calls on Mrs. Royce; the handkerchief incident as related by Mrs. Powers; charge him with attempting to embrace a young member of his congregation while she was playing a piano and with improper conduct toward other female members of his congregation whose names are not given.

The improper and sinful temper specifications allege that at various times and to various people, in discussing the charges against him he has talked as the world's people talk, and not as becomes one of the children of light.

The false swearing charge relates to the affidavit concerning Miss Deved.

THIS AFTERNOON'S SESSION.

Dr. Darwood's counsel raised the point that he had not been admonished by the Presiding Elder, and that he couldn't be tried until he had been admonished. Mr. Clark talked for over an hour.

Mrs. Royce, who had been called into the ante room was sent back, pending decision of Mr. Clark's point of discipline.

Mr. Frank H. Berthold, who does not seem to have been regarded as a howling success as sergeant-at-arms of the former trial, has been succeeded by Mr. S. A. Fay.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The Lipfield Clothing Stock Sold at Auction—S. Lipfield the Purchaser.

Sheriff Alexander to-day sold the stock of clothing of Isaac Lipfield, under judgments obtained by his father, Samuel Lipfield for money loaned.

A portion of the stock was bought by Henry Stern of Stern & Falk of 27 and 29 West Fourth street, New York, creditors of Isaac Lipfield and the balance of Mr. Samuel Lipfield, who afterwards purchased the goods sold to Mr. Stern and he now owns the entire stock.

The store is closed to-day for the purpose of marking down the goods, but will be opened to-morrow, when Mr. Lipfield says he will begin a sacrifice sale and get rid of goods bought at McKinley prices.

How to Cure a Cold



A STRANGE CASE.

## An Enemy was Foiled.

The following graphic statement will be read with intense interest: "I cannot describe the numb, creepy sensation that existed in my arms, hands and legs. I had to run and beat those parts until they were so overcome by the pain that the dead fainting fit took possession of them. In addition, I had a strange weakness in my back and around my waist, together with an indescribable 'cold' feeling in my stomach. Physician said it was a nervous paroxysm from which, however, due to our universal conclusion, there is no relief. Once it fastens upon a person, they say, it continues its insidious progress until it reaches a point at which the patient becomes a complete invalid. I can do no work whatever and a fair steed, but with no particular benefit, when I saw an advertisement of Dr. McNaughe's Restorative Service, I procured a tent and began using it. Marvelous as it may seem, the result has been perfect. I have even got rid of that creepy feeling that left me, and there has not been even the slightest indication of its return. I now feel as well as I ever did, and have gained ten pounds in weight. I sent \$100 to Dr. McNaughe on receipt of price, \$1 per bottle, six bottles for my expenses, repaid. It is free from charges or damage drugs."

Sold by McNaughe &amp; Rogers

C. H. S. TAYLOR,  
Contractor and Builder,  
No. 24 Henry street,D. R. FRED J. FRIEND, Dentist, Office corner  
North and King streets, Middletown, on  
Gates on King street. Dental work of all kinds  
is administered.D. R. T. G. & FRED G. ROYCE, Dental Sur-  
geons, Office over National Express Co.,  
Franklin Square, Middletown. All branches  
of dental operations practiced in the most approved  
methods. Nitrous Oxide Gas administered.MIDDLETOWN Savings Bank—Money deposited  
on or before the 10th days of January  
and July, and the 3d days of April and October,  
will draw interest from the 1st.D. F. GRAND ATTORNEY and Counsellor at  
Law, Rooms 2 and 3, Upper Floor, No. 16 North St.  
is given to the examination of titles to real estate.D. R. F. M. BARNES and DR. H. C. McNAUGHE,  
Dentists, office on Main street, corner of  
South and King streets, Middletown. Special attention  
to teeth & spectacles. Seats of teeth made for less  
money than at any other office in town. All are  
warranted.D. R. D. B. HARDENBERGH,  
Physician and Surgeon.  
Office Hours—9 to 10 a.m.; 2 to 3 p.m.; 7  
to 8 p.m. m.  
438 West Ketcham's Building, No. 17 North St.CHARLES J. EVERSON, successor to William  
W. Rees, Surveyor and Civil Engineer,  
Office No. 5 King street, Middletown.

## THE VERDICT

of all who use Strubaker Vehicles is that they meet every requirement—Well made, easy riders, lightest running, and most durable. The fact is, for excellency, style and service, the STUBBAKER WAGONS, CARRIAGES etc., are never surpassed and seldom equalled; & highest awards at the World's Fair. We carry in stock a very complete and elegant line of them.

THE DRAKE & DEWITT CO.  
STUBBAKER BROS. MFG. CO.  
H. E. BLANCHARD, General AgentBEST GRADES  
OF  
Flour, Grain Hay  
AND Mill Feeds.C. J. Everson  
Successor to Geo. L. Everson,  
Nos. 4 and 6 on King Street.William F. Royce  
Successor to  
CHARLES E. SMILEY.  
Wholesale and retail dealer in the best grades ofCOAL  
Pittsian, Lehigh & Lackawanna  
Red Ash, Stove and  
Chestnut a Specialty. Also  
LUMBERLAND COAL  
Blacksmith always on hand at No. 16 Henry  
street, Middletown, N. Y.

## Notice!

Fine Clothing to Order.  
Suits from \$23 up to \$33.  
Pants from \$5 up to \$9.  
First-class fit and workmanship guaranteed.

Herman F. Nass  
Custom Tailor,  
36 East Main Street,  
Opposite Congregational Church,  
Cleaning and Repairing  
at the Lowest Prices.

## RUN TO EARTH.

How the Great Detectives Easily Seize Upon the Lawbreakers.

"Officer Sleuth," said the great chief of the western city, "what report have you made on your murder case?"

Sleuth—Arrested a woman and locked her up, sir.

"Ah, good. Any clews?"

"Took a file of clerks in and told her husband had given the whole thing away."

"Ah, ha! Did she show any confusion?"

"Yes, indeed. Said she was confused to know what he gave away, whom he gave it to, and why the fool man didn't sell it!"

"And did she show any concern?"

"Yes, sir. She said she had only \$4 in her pocket, but if we wanted that—"

"Anything further?"

"Then we ran her husband down in his place of business."

"Was he startled?"

"Very much. Wanted to know what it meant."

"Well?"

"We locked him up and told him his wife had given the whole thing away."

"Was he confused?"

"Not a bit. Said we lied; that his wife was too blank stung to give anything away."

"Well?"

"We told him she had confessed that she murdered the man!"

"Ha! Then he confessed?"

"Yes! Said he was ready to confess that!"

"Good! Good! Go on, sir."

"We were the most disgusting and pigheaded lot of idiots he had ever met!"

"And you learned nothing from either about the murder?"

"Nothing."

"Not the faintest clew?"

"Absolutely nothing."

"And what are you doing now?"

"We have imprisoned both of them on suspicion."

"Good! Keep a close watch on them. We are on the right track. Make them confess if possible."

And the sun, piercing the shadows of the prairie bunch grass, was not more vigilant than was the march of Sleuth.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## A QUEER DISTINCTION.

It Is That of a Man Who Was Once Swallowed by an Alligator.

Edward Rowland enjoys the distinction of being the only person living who was swallowed by an alligator. The saurian swallows his prey whole and digests it at leisure, and it is to this characteristic that Rowland owes his life.

When a boy, his parents owned a winter home near Sanford, Fla., which is near Dunn's creek, where there are still more alligators than can be found in any place else in Florida.

At the time mentioned, it was literally swarming with the huge reptiles, and the largest ever killed were secured here, one measuring over 15 feet in length.

Young Rowland had gone with his parents to a point on the St. Johns river, near the mouth of Dunn's creek, and had wandered away from them. Suddenly a huge gator emerged from a small lake and started toward a creek, coming immediately past the place where the boy was seated on the bank, kicking pebbles. The child started to run, but stumbling fell head first immediately in front of the reptile, which swallowed him at once.

Young Rowland's screams were heard, and the parents reached the scene just in time to see the disappearance of their son down the huge throat of the saurian. The father, never dreaming that the boy was not killed, shot the alligator, the bull, fortunately striking him in the eye and penetrating the brain.

The fact of the boy's protruding from the mouth of the dead alligator, and with the thought of only obtaining his remains for burial, the reptile was cut open. There were signs of life, and after several hours of hard work the father succeeded in resuscitating the boy, the only serious injury being to his ankles, which had been crushed by the reptile's teeth when he was in the throes of death.

Since that time Rowland has been a cripple, but only to the extent of having to wear steel braces on his ankles.—Rome Hustler.

**EYE TREATMENT OF EPILEPSY.**

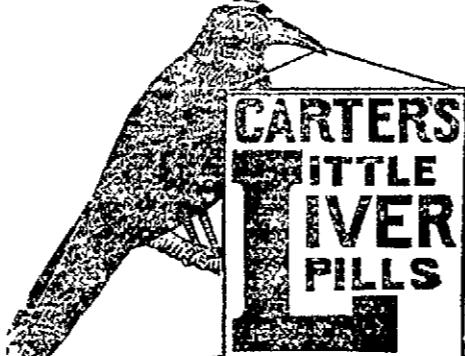
Scarcely any discovery of modern medical science is more valuable than that treatment of the eye may lead to the cure of epilepsy. In the New York Medical Journal Dr. Ambrose L. Ranney gives full details of the treatment of the eye which he has adopted with 25 patients. The correction of the eye muscles has led to the cessation of the epileptic seizures. Most of these patients had been drugged with bromides for years without any cure. Some of the cases treated were of long standing. One patient had suffered for 24 years from epilepsy. Seven years have now passed since his eyes were treated, and he has had no return. Another patient had such violent paroxysms that he had to be confined in a padded room while they lasted. He is now cured. A third has been in perfect health and a partner in a large business, for three years.

**COMICAL NAMES OF GREAT MEN.**

Calderon de la Barca has quite an imposing sound, yet literally translated it reads: Sheep Copper; Torquato Tasso means Chained Badger; Dante stands for St. of Hyde; Giovanni Boccaccio, Jack Bigmouth; Bramante, the famous architect, despite his melodious appellation, appears in the character of a Whiner; and Max Piccolomini is nothing more or less than a Little Dwarf—Deutsche Warte.

**BUT PERHAPS HE DOES.**

A Chicago photographer has eloped with another man's wife. He can hardly expect the abandoned husband to look pleasant.—Washington Post.



## SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these

Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heavy Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

## 700 Mile

## SEA TRIPS

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## Old Dominion Line

To Old Point Comfort (Hygeia Hotel)

(Princess Ann Hotel) or Virginia Beach

Most delightful resort on the Atlantic Coast

for an

## AUTUMN OUTING

may be made for

\$16 OLD POINT COMFORT. \$16 \$17 \$17

A day and a quarter at either hotel.

## Including EVERY EXPENSE

of meals and berths en route, and a day and a

quarter's board at the hotel.

This is an ideal one as a considerable portion of the day is made up of the quiet waters of the famous Hampton Roads and there is little likelihood of seasickness.

Excursion Tickets to:

RICHMOND, VA. \$14.00

WASHINGTON, D. C. (By water) \$18.00

B. C. from Washington, 18.00

The above 3 tickets include meals and room accommodations on Old Dominion ships but not hotels. Stateroom and meals on Washington boat extra. Send for map and printed matter to

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PIER 28, N. R. NEW YORK



## THE COUNTY'S LAWMAKERS

ANNUAL SESSION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Town Tax Levies—Report of Superintendent of the Poor—Bills of Superintendents—A Mandamus in the Woodbury Draft Case—Insuring County Buildings—Coroner Decker's Bill—A Stenographer Paid.

GOSHEN, Dec. 3.—District Attorney Hirschberg reported the collection of \$135 fines, and their payment to the County Treasurer.

The following town tax levies were made:

Wawayanda—Town audits, \$648 41; principal and interest on bridge bonds, \$549; roads and bridges, \$500.

Monroe—Town audits, \$1,040 54; roads and bridges, \$500; compensation of commissioners in altering highways, \$40.50.

Crawford—Railroad purposes, \$3,000; roads and bridges, \$350; town audits, \$567 24.

The Committee on Superintendents of Poor accounts submitted their report.

The report shows that there was on hand at the date of last report to the credit of Poor Fund \$1,045 19. Amounts paid by Superintendents to Nov. 30, '93. Appropriated by Board of Supervisors \$40 53. Received from Board of Patients \$39,000 00. Received from Orange Farm \$473 87.

Total ..... \$23,330 65

The superintendents paid out \$23,643 82, leaving the balance of \$4,686.84 to the credit of the Poor Fund.

This report was placed on file. The committee also reported that the superintendents had adopted the recommendation of the Chairman in regard to refraining from printing their reports.

Mr. Durand of the Superintendents Accounts reported a bill of \$85 for tuition for school children at the Children's Home at Middletown. He asked for information concerning it. The money was paid to the Board of Education at Middletown on the ground that the children were non-residents.

On motion of Mr. Loughran the committee was instructed to investigate the bill and see whether it is properly a county charge.

Drafts were ordered paid as follows to the Superintendents of the Poor for their salaries and expenses: Philip Hasbrouck ..... \$68 57. Gideon Harding ..... 134 70. John P. Howell ..... 1,165 23. Thos Morris ..... 88 00.

The matter of the claim of the heirs of Ezra J. Ostrander, against the town of Woodbury for \$800 draft money, was again discussed and referred back to the Law Committee.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

John F. Graham, as attorney for the Ostrander heirs, served on Chairman Boyd, during recess, an order to show cause why a peremptory mandamus should not issue requiring the Board to add the claim to Woodbury's audits. The order is returnable before Judge Brown, Saturday.

Mr. Boyd asked Mr. Patterson, if Woodbury would indemnify the county for the expense of a lawsuit. Mr. Patterson thought that if the claim was just the county was liable.

The matter was referred to the Law Committee.

Nine members spoke in regard to a bill for \$12 from the janitor of one of Newburgh's public schools, for cleaning rooms after teacher's examinations. The bill was rejected by a vote of 25 to 2.

Wetwick's bonding act was reported correct and placed on its second reading.

A draft of \$378.78 was ordered for the bill of Middletown's Recorder. Goshen was authorized to raise \$7,239.47 for town audits, bonds, interest and bridges, and Greenville \$883 for similar purposes.

The matter of leasing some land at Orange Farm, which is available for onion purposes, was brought before the Board by Mr. Bradley and the matter laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. Thompson offered a resolution authorizing the Insurance Committee to draw on the County Treasurer for premiums, and in case of fire to authorize the Building Committee to make usual proofs of loss and adjust same and pay to County Treasurer the money received. The necessity of this resolution was explained by Mr. Boyd, who said that at present, no one was authorized to receive the amount. The resolution was carried.

The Committee on Coroners' Bills reported as correct, Coroner Decker's bill for \$1,000 00, and a draft was ordered for that amount. This bill enjoys the distinction of being the neatest and cleanest yet presented to the Board. Coroner Decker reported that he had been called to investigate 55 cases, and of this number he had performed regular inquest proceedings in 26 cases, deeming no inquest necessary in the balance of the cases.

The bill of \$33.40 for stenographer's services in the John and Joanna Tierney inquest was explained by Mr. Brazee and ordered paid without a dissenting voice.

The selection of official papers was postponed until Wednesday.

The Ratio Committee announced that it would hear Supervisors who desired to appear before Wednesday afternoon.

Several changes were made in Deer Park's assessment roll.

The rest of the day was spent in committee work.

For dyspepsia try McMonagle & Rogers' Peppermint Essence.

## FIREMEN'S MONTHLY MEETINGS

The Business Transacted by the Several Companies, Last Night.

The regular monthly meetings of fire companies were held, last evening, and business transacted as follows:

EXCELSIOR HOSE AND LADDER CO., NO. 1.

The resignation of Mr. Frank Harding as an active member was accepted and his name placed upon the honorary list. The resignations of Messrs. Frank Stratton and W. G. Morehead were accepted. Mr. Fred D. Smith was elected an active member.

The active members of the company accepted an invitation to a reception at the home of Chaplain Beattie, Thursday evening of this week.

MONHAGEN HOSE CO., NO. 1.

The Monhagens held only a short session, as there was but little business to transact. After the usual routine, the following members were appointed a committee to arrange for a series of socials during the winter: Geo. K. Wilkin, J. W. Conkling, J. S. Sutcliffe, Darwin Lounsherry, W. B. Ketcham.

EAGLE HOSE CO., NO. 2.

President M. D. Stivers, presided. Wm. Vogler was elected an active member. Only routine business was transacted.

M'QUOID ENGINE CO., NO. 3.

Mr. P. J. Reilly was elected Treasurer, vice J. E. Gillen, resigned.

Messrs. P. J. Reilly and John Gibbons resigned as active members and were elected active honorary members.

Thos. McGunnis was elected an active member of the company.

PHOENIX ENGINE CO., NO. 4.

Vice-President Geo. E. Gillen presided. Messrs. Warren D. Tallman and John Walling were elected active members.

G. B. Lee was elected First Assistant Foreman, vice J. J. Chambers, resigned.

H. E. Holly returned from the active honorary to the active list.

C. M. Crist was appointed janitor of the building, thus doing away with the House Committee.

ONTARIO HOSE CO., NO. 5.

At the meeting of Ontario, John Brown and John Schoonmaker were elected active members and the resignation of Wm. Mead was accepted.

The following committees for the annual ball on Dec. 31st, were appointed:

Door—D. Wood, T. J. Cahalan. Ticket office—H. Funnell, H. C. Miller.

Floor—M. J. Doran, Geo. Curran, A. Comptat, M. Kerrigan, F. J. Curran, John Cahalan.

Reception—A. E. Luddington, F. W. Pease, H. F. Haight, P. L. Atkins, T. F. Walsh, Ed. Jackson, Walter Funnell, Phil. Baker, M. Burke, Geo. W. Clark.

WAALKILL ENGINE CO., NO. 6.

Only routine business was transacted. Messrs. T. G. Conkling, August Pfaff and Joshua Hirst were appointed a committee to arrange for a hop to be held in the truck house on such date as the committee may select.

AMITY

A Purse for Pastor Craig—Personal Notes—Meeting of Singers—Communication Postponed—Japanese Tea.

Correspondence ARGUS and MERCURY.

The people of Pine Island have made up a purse and presented it to our pastor, Rev. R. H. Craig, as a recompense for preaching in the school house at that place, Tuesday evenings, during the summer.

Mr. Henry Feagles, of New York, spent Thanksgiving at his home in this place.

Mr. J. W. Layton is seriously ill with consumption of the bowels. Dr. Cummings, of Warwick, is attending him.

Rev. Ezra T. Sanford and family, of Cornwall, spent Thanksgiving at the home of Mrs. S. S. parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Feagles.

All those who are interested in music are requested to meet in the church, Wednesday evening, after prayer meeting.

Owing to the stormy weather communion services were not held last Sunday, but will be next Sunday, Dec. 8th.

A Japanese tea party will be held at the home of Mr. Edsall Drew, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 11th. The proceeds will be given Rev. R. H. Craig as a compensation for preaching in the Price school house, Sunday afternoon.

SLATE HILL.

A Birthday Tea.

Correspondence ARGUS and MERCURY.

A birthday tea will be given by Miss Carrie Schulz, Saturday evening, Dec. 8th, at her home. Proceeds to be applied to fund for building a church in this place. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by J. E. Mills, druggist, Middlebury.

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Several changes were made in Deer Park's assessment roll.

The rest of the day was spent in committee work.

For dyspepsia try McMonagle & Rogers' Peppermint Essence.

## BOWLING AT MIDWAY PARK.

Teams from the 24th Company and Goshen Athletic Club to Compete on the Park Alleys.

The first of the series of bowling matches between teams from the Goshen Athletic Club and the 24th Separate Company will be bowled at Midway Park, on Thursday evening of this week. The alleys have been completed and everything is in readiness. The team which will represent the 24th is as follows:

Capt. F. C. Royce, J. F. Colwell, J. J. Smith, D. Shafer and Emerson Rose.

The personnel of the Goshen team has not yet been made public, but a strong team will be selected from the many expert bowlers of the club.

## MONTGOMERY.

First Skating of the Season—Saw a Football Game—Subpoenas in an Exercise Case—Run Out of Town—Other Notes.

Correspondence ARGUS and MERCURY.

The boys were skating on the creamery pond, Thanksgiving Day, for the first time this season.

A number from here attended the football game at Orange Lake, on Thanksgiving Day. Some looked as if they had been in the game themselves on their return.

Sunday's snow brought the first sleighing of the season.

We understand that subpoenas were served, Saturday, to some of our citizens to appear this week before the Grand Jury in the case of the people against W. T. Lodge, who is charged with violation of the exercise law.

Thomas Sherman, one of Montgomery's white trash, married Ann Post (colored) about a year ago. On Friday he became intoxicated and threatened to burn his residence, which is situated in "Darkest Africa," a colored settlement in the village. He was arrested by Officer Pitts, and after spending the day behind the bars, was given a hustling chance to get out of town by Police Justice Eager.

The ladies of the Dorcas Society will meet at the home of Mrs. F. Bodine, on Wednesday afternoon.

Harry Vanderpool is in town again.

Prayer meeting at the home of Mrs. Rachael Brown, on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

The new blacksmith shop is rapidly being built for D. Cahill. The roof is on and the chimney built, the result of five days' work by C. Brooks and five men.

Miss Carrie L. Gridley is sick at the home of her mother, Mrs. J. Gillespie, on Union street.

The Lord's supper was celebrated in the Brick and Presbyterian Churches Saturday.

The new lecture room is completed and a grand structure it is. It will be open for the first time for the church fair, held by the Y. P. S. C. E., on Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 12th and 13th.

## ANOTHER VICTORY FOR THE ODELLS

For several months past the people of Newburgh have been voting on a name for a small square in that city through the medium of the Journal. Recently but few ballots had been sent in and on Saturday the vote stood 2,531 for Clinton Square, 2,075 for Highland Square and 331 for Odell Park. Yesterday morning 5,500 were dumped in for Odell Park, and when the polls closed at noon the Odells' had a majority of 776.

## GLAD TIDINGS.

The grand specific for the prevailing malady of the age, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Coggiveness, General Debility, etc., is Bacon's Celery King for the nerves. This great herbal tonic stimulates the digestive organs, regulates the Liver and restores the system to vigorous health and energies. Samples free. Large packages 50c and 25c, old only by John J. Chambers, 21 West Main Street opp. Runyon's Grocery.

For dyspepsia try McMonagle & Rogers' Peppermint Essence.

## GREAT TRIUMPH.

Instant relief experienced and a permanent cure by the most speedy and greatest in the world—Otto's Cure for Lung and Throat disease is Why will you continue to irritate your throat and lungs with that terrible hacking cough when John J. Chambers, 21 West Main Street, opp. Runyon's grocery, sole agent, will furnish you a free sample bottle of this great guarantee r' medy? It success-

will tell you. Otto's is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample free. Large bottles 50c and 25c.

For dyspepsia try McMonagle & Rogers' Peppermint Essence.

## TROLLEY TO GOSHEN.

Ladies' Fair at St. John's Hall, Goshen.

The fair for the benefit of St. John's Catholic Church will continue to be open this week on Thursday and Saturday evenings and on the same evenings of next week, closing on Saturday, Dec. 15th.

## PARKINS' ORCHESTRA

Music from 8 to 11. Admission 25c.

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